112 - RISK OF ACCIDENTS AT WORK: PERCEPTIONS OF NURSING WORKERS OF A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL - NATAL/RN - BRAZIL

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INTRODUCTION

The risks to which the nursing professionals are exposed are an important public health problem causing various consequences such as stress, absenteeism, occupational diseases, among others. Estimates of the International Labor Organization (ILO, 2002), show an annual occurrence of 160 million occupational diseases, 250 million work accidents and 330 thousand deaths. The peculiar risks of hospitals caused by several types of agents, can produce imbalance in the process of adapting the employee working conditions, presumably can cause illnesses and accidents at work, which stand out as a serious national problem.

According MARZIALE (2003) estimate the annual post-exposure occupational accidents with material perforating among health workers is 0.25% to 0.4% for the HIV virus, 6% to 30% for HBV and 0.4% to 1.8% for HCV.

The impact of the high incidence of infection by the virus of Hepatitis B, C and HIV has generated in health care professionals within a hospital with serious concern the occurrence of accidents involving professional cutting materials.

According to the CDC cited by MARZIALE (2007), "approximately 384,000 percutaneous injuries occur annually in U.S. hospitals, with 236 000 of these are injuries resulting from accidents with professional cutting equipment."

We believe that health professionals, especially nurses need a better understanding of standards of biosecurity at their practices, acting with more security, preventing risks and promoting quality of life.

The Department of the Army of Brazil, by Ordinance No. 228 cited by BOTTOSSO (2004, p. 38), conceptualized as: "Biosecurity is the set of initiatives for prevention, elimination or minimization of risks inherent in research activities, production, education, technological development and service delivery , Aimed at the health of humans, animals, the preservation of the environment or quality of work" (ROBAZZI, 2007).

OBJECTIVES

It seeks to identify the risks of an accident at work among nursing professionals from the University Hospital Onofre Lopes / RN and evaluate certain characteristics of the occurrence of such accidents.

REFERENCE THEORY

The nurse acts in a sometimes painful and unhealthy environment, not providing favorable conditions for their health and personal satisfaction. The instability of employment, either through over-employment physical and mental activity, accumulation of hours worked, employment system, or even the poor pay the occupational health system are determinants of accidents and occupational diseases (MAURO, 2004). Moreover, the lack of awareness of occupational hazards to which they are exposed and their effects on health are finding a real face of the direct observation of care practice in public hospitals and the precarious conditions that are subject may thus contribute to the occurrence of accidents.

Even with the new international division of labor that other understandings reached from the horizons opened by the emergence of society, which at the end of the twentieth century, became global capitalism, carrying with it the globalization of the world of work are still situations that remain local, provincial, national and regional, "including identities and diversities, inequalities and antagonisms" (IANN, 1994).

It is in this situation of provincialism that, it is believed, although the accidents happen at work, taken as unexpected phenomena, apparently not planned, they cause damage, sometimes irreversible health of workers.

In Brazil, the health of the worker has been providing its benchmark March and his body conceptual and methodological (MENDES, 2000). From this perspective, we need to understand the health-disease not only as a bio psychic process, but also as a social process, in which the professionals who work in the area of health must know the risk factors of workplaces, the mechanisms for exposure and the methods to control or reduce exposure to these risks and other factors involved.

METHODOLOGY

The population was composed of 30 nursing employees with 10 nurses (4.8%), 10 technicians (3.5%) and 10 auxiliary nurses (14%). The sample's selection was made through the simple random process, where the work is proposed to voluntarily participate in the study (ARNAL, 1992).

We chose to interview consisted of a closed and open questions divided into four phases: identifying personal and professional risk, work accidents, equipment for individual protection and type of accidents at work.

Data were collected through use of a form of nursing staff in the period from September to December 2006. These officials were subjected to this interview in their respective places of work.

Data were organized into a database (RODRIGUES, 1986; TRIOLA, 1999), using the Excel 97 program.

The results were presented based on descriptive statistics, using the frequency distribution of simple and relative.

RESULTS

The composition is spread, in percentage terms, as follows: All the professionals interviewed belong to females, among which 80% of nurses have more than 40 years, while the technicians and nursing assistants, are in the age bracket of 24 to 29 years of age. As for the length of service, the nurses have more than 20 years, the techniques have to be between 1 to 5 years and the auxiliary have more than 20 years, these 80% work in the morning to 70% of assistants and technicians also work in that part, due to routine hospital be intensified in this round. Regarding the workplace, 50% work in the clinic, 40% in the surgical clinic and 40% of technical and auxiliary work in the surgical clinic.

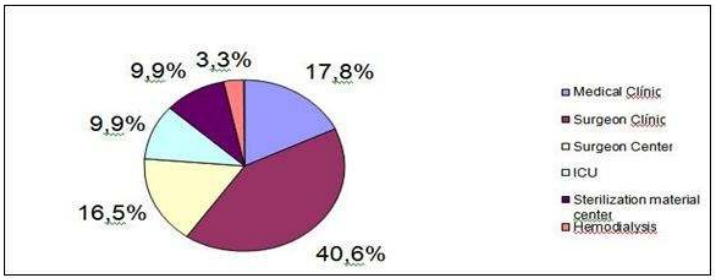


Figure 1. Working sector identification.

About fire probability, 80% of the nurses know not how to handle the fire extinguisher, 50% of technicians and 60% of assistants also say they do not know handling the extinguisher. Regarding the storage of material, the responses of nurses are identifying 60% of inadequate storage, 50% to 40% of technicians and assistants provide the same answer.

The working environment in the framework hospital alone sets a risk to the team of health professionals and particularly since the nurse, and when it comes to a university hospital actions are geared to the health of the population, both in the area as curative Preventive, is also constitute an important educational center and health research. These hospitals are integrated in the tertiary sector of the economy in Brazil and its proper management is essential for its proper performance, both as regards the quality of services provided to users, and for the provision of appropriate to conditions for workers who act SECCO; ROBAZZI (2007).

The identification of risks of accidents at work reflects the interviews in relation to the physical arrangement of the hospital, 40% of nurses reported that the flow of clean material becomes contaminated, 40% of technical reports that the physical arrangement is inadequate and 40% of Auxiliary also considers inappropriate.

The nurses (60%) believe the old equipment, 50% of the technical report that the equipment needs maintenance, and 40% of assistants.

Regarding the electricity, 60% of nurses, 70% and 20% of the technical leaders said that made use of extension, while 40% of them think the use is safe, 30% of nurses and 20% of the auxiliary emphasize the exposed light off problem.

When it comes to venomous animals, the nurses respond that it always shows up and 50% say that they appear from time to time. Already 50% of the techniques reflect that they always show up, to 40% who appears from time to time and aides say that in 50% venomous animals always appears and from time to time.

With regard to equipment for individual protection, 60% of nurses report that always use 100% and 70% of the technical leaders. 50% of nurses always wear capotes and / or aprons and 50% only use when they have, 60% of the techniques say they do not protect the aprons and use when they have 40%, 70% of ancillary use when they have. Regarding the use of masks 50% of nurses, 90% and 70% of the technical leaders said that the masks are disposable and always use. The use of protective goggles at work 40% of nurses do not use, 50% of the techniques say they do not need to use and 60% of aides say they do not know.

Most of these professionals use gloves, capotes, aprons and masks at work except for the use of protective headset, and the work injuries occur more among aides, and that many contamination caused by drill-cutting tools, some of dripping caused by biological material. Finally, the vast majority knows the CIPA and knows that an accident should be reported to the Internal Commission of Occupational Accidents (CIPA).

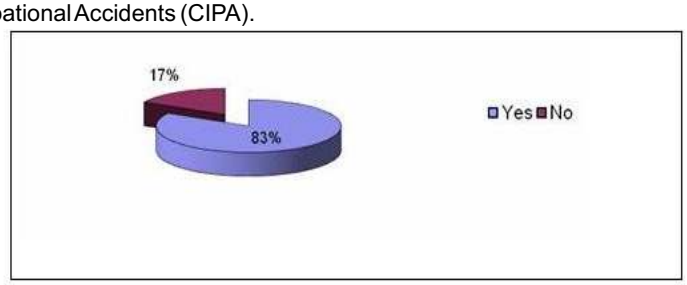


Figure 2. Knowledge about the importance of reporting of accidents on CIPA.

Relating the kind of work accident that occurs more in their sector of employment, the nurses indicate 53.3% of accidents with drill-cutting equipment and 46.7% of aspersion with biological material. Among the techniques 50% refer to aspersion with biological material and 37.5% refers to accidents with drill-cutting and 12.5% refers to twist in the lower limbs. Among the auxiliary 33.3% indicates aspersion with biological materials, 58.3% in accidents with drill-cutting and 8.4% referred to the twisting of the lower limbs

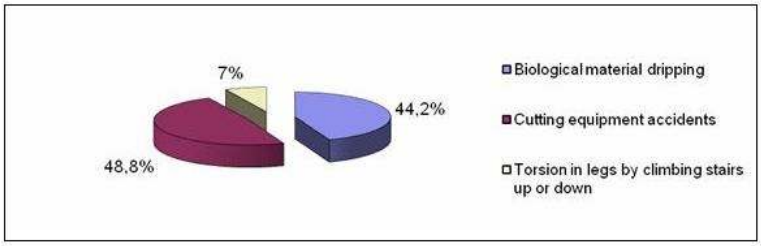


Figure 3. Types of Accidents occurring with greater frequency.

We've found that the incidence of accidents is higher among nursing assistants, among other authors. The aspects that this fact can be justified with respect to the numerical predominance of nursing assistants, as compared to other categories of functional nursing, and the fact that these professionals accumulate days of work do not have time to continuing education and professional qualification is understanding that they are the least prepared professionally.

The results of this study suggests that all functional categories of nursing are subject to numerous and varied risks of

an accident at work, which leads us to realize that there is urgent need for more in-depth studies on this subject, looking particularly collect data related to external causes and consequences of such accidents, which would allow a more accurate survey of the conditions of unsafe work environment. This would bring in subsidies for design and development of the health education that focused the main risks of accidents at work in the provision of nursing care, emphasizing the importance of the use of personal protection equipment and proposing appropriate changes in routines that will be necessary Through the training program for nursing professionals who work at University Hospital Onofre Lopes.

CONCLUSION

We've found that the incidence of accidents is higher among nursing auxiliaries, which coincides with what has been observed by ROBAZZI (2005). The aspects that this fact can be justified by the numerical predominance of nursing assistants, in relation to other categories of functional nursing.

The relationship between the labor, health and the health problems (it being understood that the work accidents and diseases related to it) has been the object of observation and reflection. As part of nursing, it is necessary and advisable to conduct further investigations into the occupational problems that can happen to their workers, particularly in regions of the country where few studies were done.

The results of this study suggest that the entire category of functional nursing is subject to numerous and varied risks of accidents at work, which leads us to realize that there is urgent need for more in-depth studies on this subject, trying collect data related specifically to external causes and consequences of such accidents, which would allow a more accurate survey of the conditions of unsafe work environment. This would bring in subsidies for the construction and development of the health education program for dealing with major risks of accidents at work in the provision of nursing care.

Key Words: occupational risks; work accident, nursing employees.

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RISK OF ACCIDENTS AT WORK: PERCEPTIONS OF NURSING WORKERS OF A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL - NATAL / RN - BRAZIL

Introduction: The risks to which the nursing professionals are exposed is causing many consequences, among them, diseases of work, stress, absenteeism, inappropriate posture, demotivation, among others. **Objectives:** This study seeks to identify the risks of an accident at work among nursing professionals from the University Hospital Onofre Lopes / RN and evaluate certain characteristics of the occurrence of such accidents. **Methodology**: The research was descriptive in nature to quantitative approach. The study was performed with a sample of 30 nursing professionals: 10 nurses (4.8%), 10 technicians (3.5%) and 10 assistants (14%). Data were collected in the period from September to December 2006 through a questionnaire composed of questions open and closed. **Results**: The analysis showed that the occurrence of accidents was higher by drill-cutting (48.8%) followed by aspersion on skin and mucous with biological materials (44.2%), it was found that all accidents occurred in the unit Working at the handling of such material, and a hand reached over the place (89%) Most female sex (100%) are aged from 24 to 29 years. Higher accident incidence among nursing auxiliaries. The vast majority knows the CIPA and knows that the accident should be referred to the committee. **Conclusion**: These data reinforce the assertion of the accident at work is a serious problem for the nursing team and deserves further research in order to build awareness of the nursing team about the problem.

Key Words: occupational risks; work accident, nursing employees.

RISQUE D'ACCIDENTS AU TRAVAIL: PERCEPTIONS DES TRAVAILLEURS DES SOINS INFIRMIERS D'UN HOPITAL UNIVERSITAIRE - NATAL/RN - BRÉSIL

Introduction: Les risques auxquels le personnel infirmier sont exposés est à l'origine de nombreuses conséquences, parmi eux, les maladies du travail, le stress, l'absentéisme, une mauvaise posture, la démotivation, entre autres. **Objectifs:** Cette étude vise à identifier les risques d'accident du travail entre les professionnels des soins infirmiers de l'Hôpital Universitaire Onofre Lopes/RN et d'évaluer certaines caractéristiques de la fréquence de ces accidents. **Méthodologie:** La recherche a été de nature descriptive à l'approche quantitativa.O étude a été réalisée avec un échantillon de 30 professionnels des soins infirmiers:

10 infirmières (4,8%), 10 techniciens (3,5%) et 10 assistants (14%) . Les données ont été recueillies au cours de la période de Septembre à Décembre 2006 par le biais d'un questionnaire composé de questions ouvertes et fermées. **Résultats:** Cette étude révèle que la survenue d'accidents est plus élevé par drill-coupe (48,8%), suivie par aspersion sur la peau et des muqueuses avec des matières biologiques (44,2%), il a été constaté que tous les accidents survenus dans l'unité Travailler à la manipulation de ces documents, et une part atteint plus de la place (89%) La plupart de sexe féminin (100%) sont âgés de 24 à 29 ans. L'incidence plus élevée d'accidents chez les infirmières auxiliaires. La grande majorité connaît la CIPA et de savoir que l'accident doit être renvoyée à la commission. **Conclusion:** Ces données renforcent l'affirmation de l'accident au travail est un grave problème pour l'équipe infirmière et mérite des recherches plus approfondies afin de renforcer la sensibilisation de l'équipe des soins infirmiers sur le problème.

Mots Clés: les risques professionnels; accident du travail, les employés des soins infirmiers.

RIESGO DE ACCIDENTES EN EL TRABAJO: PERCEPCIONES DE LOS TRABAJADORES DE ENFERMERÍA DE UN HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO - NATAL/RN - BRASIL

Introducción: Los riesgos a los que los profesionales de enfermería están expuestos están causando muchas consecuencias, entre ellas, las enfermedades de trabajo, el estrés, el absentismo, la postura inadecuada, la desmotivación, entre otros. **Objetivos:** Este estudio busca identificar los riesgos de un accidente de trabajo entre los profesionales de enfermería del Hospital Universitario Onofre Lopes/RN y evaluar ciertas características de la aparición de este tipo de accidentes. **Metodología:** La investigación fue de carácter descriptivo de acercarse a cuantitativo. O estudio se realizó con una muestra de 30 profesionales de enfermería: 10 enfermeras (4,8%), 10 técnicos (3,5%) y 10 asistentes (14%). Los datos fueron recolectados en el período comprendido entre septiembre y diciembre de 2006 a través de un cuestionario compuesto por preguntas abiertas y cerradas. **Resultados:** El análisis mostró que la incidencia de accidentes fue mayor por la perforación de corte (48,8%), seguido por aspersión en la piel y mucosas con materiales biológicos (44,2%), se constató que todos los accidentes ocurridos en la unidad Trabajo en la manipulación de dicho material, y llegó a una mano sobre el lugar (89%) La mayoría de sexo femenino (100%) son de edades comprendidas entre los 24 a 29 años. Mayor incidencia de accidentes de trabajo entre auxiliares de enfermería. La gran mayoría conoce el CIPA y saber que el accidente debe ser remitido a la comisión. **Conclusión:** Estos datos refuerzan la afirmación del accidente en el trabajo es un grave problema para el equipo de enfermería y merece mayor investigación a fin de crear conciencia sobre el equipo de enfermería sobre el problema.

Palabras Clave: los riesgos profesionales, accidente de trabajo, los empleados de enfermería.

RISCO DE ACIDENTES DE TRABALHO: PERCEPÇÕES DOS TRABALHADORES DE ENFERMAGEM DE UM HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO NATAL/RN - BRASIL

Introdução: Os riscos aos quais os profissionais de enfermagem estão expostos vem causando inúmeras conseqüências, entre estas, doenças do trabalho, stress, absenteísmo, postura inadequada, desmotivação, entre outros. **Objetivos:** Este estudo busca identificar os riscos de acidente de trabalho entre os profissionais de enfermagem do Hospital Universitário Onofre Lopes/RN e avaliar determinadas características da ocorrencias desses acidentes. **Metodologia:** A investigação foi de natureza descritiva com abordagem quantitativa.O estudo realizou-se com uma amostra de 30 profissionais de enfermagem: 10 enfermeiras (4,8%), 10 técnicos (3,5%) e 10 auxiliares (14%). Os dados foram coletados no período de Setembro a Dezembro de 2006 através de um questionário composto de questões abertas e fechadas. **Resultados:** A análise evidenciou que a maior ocorrência de acidente foi por perfuro-cortante (48,8%) seguido de respingo em pele e mucosa com material biológico (44,2%), verificou-se que todos os acidentes ocorreram na própria unidade de trabalho no momento do manuseio desse material, sendo a mão o local mais atingido (89%) Predominou o sexo feminino (100%), estão na faixa etária de 24 a 29 anos. Incidência de acidentes mais elevada entre os auxiliares de enfermagem. A grande maioria conhece a CIPA e sabe que o acidente deve ser encaminhado a esta comissão. **Conclusão:**Todos esses dados reforçam a afirmativa de o acidente de trabalho representa um sério problema para a equipe de enfermagem e merece novas pesquisas a fim de conscientizar a equipe de enfermagem sobre o problema.

Palavras-Chave: Riscos ocupacionais; acidente de trabalho; trabalhadores de enfermagem.